

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

GEORGE E. COLE WITHDRAWS.

George E. Cole, who has been elected Auditor of State four times, and who had announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination of Governor, now formally withdraws from the race. The announcement proves a great surprise, and many conjectures, naturally, are being indulged in as to his reason for such unexpected act. He, with many others, no doubt, counted upon a combination of candidates against Bailey, in which event Cole would have stood as good a show of success as either one of the other candidates in the combination. But it was found impossible to combine the delegates already chosen in any such an arrangement. Bailey was found to be the second choice of many of the delegates of the other candidates. Mr. Cole's reasons as assigned by himself are several, the principal ones being that his candidacy would complicate the chances of his political friends in his own Congressional district and the fact that he finds many of those formerly supporting him have gone over to the other candidates, principally to Bailey.

George E. Cole is splendidly equipped for the satisfactory discharge of the duties pertaining to the chair of the chief executive of Kansas. By virtue of the duties of the office so long held by him he is thoroughly conversant with all the interests of the state and the inside affairs of its institutions. He closes his letter by expressing the hope that the best man may win in the Wichita convention, as he is convinced that the Republican ticket will be elected by fifty thousand majority.

THERE IS TROUBLE THREATENING.

The factional wars in the Republican party of Kansas, begun by the Boss Busters, and waged until Leland had been unseated and the Topeka-Mulvane directory installed, and which war was to be resolved into harmony through the good offices of Senator Burton, as yet shows few breeches healed. The white dove of peace persistently refuses to put in an appearance, and the leaves of the olive branch exude bitter gall. Where one breach has been healed over two new and deeper ones have appeared. Burton, who owes his success more to the friendship of the Busters than to the Busters in showing friendship for the Busters seems to be losing a number of his friends among the Bosses. This might far no one, nor cut any particular figure were it not evident that the Bosses who were never really busted are in the saddle again and by none but the cleanest and most honorable methods. The gossip from Washington is that all of the Kansas Congressmen but one have crowns to pick with Burton. It is reported that Long, Calderhead, Bowersock and Reeder have been criticizing some of the Kansas Senator's political policies and personal preferences and are threatening open rupture. All this may be mere gossip without any backing of real truth, but there is no denying the fact that the men whom Burton's friends desired turned down, and who were supposed to have been shelved, are a lively lot of corpses who will have to be reckoned with in the next State Convention and in the next Legislature, if indeed they are not found commanding the whole situation. The great body of the Republican party of Kansas was and has been in sympathy with the element turned down, for the simple reason that the members of said element had with all their smartness proved honorable and consistent, yet it was the sincere desire of the said majority that everything would be smoothed over through the good offices of Senator Burton. The peace and unity of action counted upon are, as yet, not in evidence. Senator Burton owes it to himself and friends not only but to the Republican party of Kansas first and foremost to bend every effort for a harmonious and united leadership holding as he does the highest and most influential position that such state organization can confer. A mediator is more greatly needed at this present juncture than a boss.

WICHITA'S ANONYMOUS ENEMY.

Taking C. H. Lulling's protest against some aspersions of a Topeka writer, which defense appeared in the Kansas City Journal, and which simply pointed out the discrepancies in the said scribbler's figures as a text, some real or pretended resident of Wichita writes an anonymous letter to the Topeka Capital, which that paper, in refusing to publish, returns. The sneer which was too cowardly to put his name to the slanders set down, draws a horrible picture of the moral turpitude of this city, attempting to give the place a black-eye in other respects. Crime, debauchery and profligate run riot, citizens are bound, gagged and robbed in broad daylight, thieving is common, drunkenness universal, and cock-fighting the popular fad. He mentions a cockfight that ran all night and until the next day 7 o'clock a. m. After running on to the tune of four pages with this kind of rot he concludes by excusing himself for not enumerating more concisely the delinquencies of his degenerate neighbors because of his objection to the contamination of the mail service, and the fear of consequent liabilities. This sweet-scented epistle is held subject to the order of its author.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Had McKinley lived or had C. Leland not inappropriately up and died Kansas would have landed the Pension Commissionership that was settled long ago. But now that Evans is out of the way the down-and-out politicians say that the Sunflower state is holding down her full share of Washington jobs. In other words the changes of Kansas have gone glimmering and the state will not lose another resident even temporarily. This being a disappointment to the state will not tend to the casting of any rosary glow over the reflections of our friends, Judge Samuel R. Peters and Richard Hage. The President it is said is for a New York man and the President's choice goes. The trouble comes of all want of harmony in the Kansas Congressional delegation. To a man they are pledged to stand by any Kansas man whom the President might name. But Roosevelt seems determined to name a Kansas.

THE SITUATION BEING COMPLICATED.

Two Topeka men, one a politician and the other a railway man, who have been in Washington for some time, are on their way home and a Topeka paper wonders what these two men will do or what political stand they will take upon their return. This paper declares that this is one of the questions of interest to politicians. It might better have said "Topeka politicians." The assumption

and conclusions of the "wonder what" are rank toadyism and ridiculous. No two Topeka men, nor two men of any other locality, in or out of office, carry the destinies of the state, or its Republican organization, in their pockets. It is such weak soft soap as that which piles up mountains that bring forth mice. Not only that but the exaggeration results in the belittlement and defeat of really worthy and competent men.

THEY WILL GO ALL THE SAME.

Despite the activity of all the ship yards in the world and more especially of America where water palaces of power are being launched one after another it is given out that it will cost more to visit Europe this than last year, especially first class passengers on first class steamships. The owners have evidently concluded that "the traffic will bear it," in the language of the railway manager. That is they hold that the good times warrant bigger prices from the rich and prosperous. The indications are strong that it will cost much more to go to Europe in the cabins of first class steamships this year than it did in 1901 or in any former year of recent times. The opinion seems to be general among the companies interested in ocean passenger business that the traffic will bear a sharp increase in price.

Probably the theory is correct. By far the greater part of the business in both directions comes from the United States, and the increase of wealth in this country has been so remarkable and has been accompanied by so much elaboration of social customs and so marked a tendency in fashionable circles toward old world ways and ideas that no contemplated addition to the cost of travel to and from Europe is likely to check, materially, the demand for passage on the favorite lines. Students and teachers and others who make sacrifices for the sake of opportunities for study and culture, as well as rest and change, in the old world, will be affected seriously, but they may not be noticed much in the total volume of business.

There is no reason to doubt that the patronage of Atlantic passenger steamers will increase at a rate far greater than that at which the population of the United States expands. All conditions affecting the movement of tourists, students, business men, and others across the ocean point to rapid and prolonged growth of this traffic. There will have to be more steamships, indefinitely, to accommodate the demands for berths in the seasons most favored by travelers.

THE TIE QUESTION A SERIOUS ONE.

From the rate at which the timber in the United States is now being used, it is apparent that within a few years a question of some weight will be that of securing a suitable supply for those industries using this material in large quantities. Railroads will be affected because of the large demands made by them for timber for tie purposes. It is true that great tracts of timber yet remain, but these for the most part are located in such remote districts that the necessary freight charges practically prohibit their use. The most natural remedy to propose is that of so treating the ties as to lengthen its life. Various successful methods of treatment are now being used, but in practically all the cases the tie with treatment is just about as expensive in the end as the untreated tie. Among the other speculations that have arisen since the discovery of oil in Texas is that of determining its preservative properties in the treatment of ties. To this end extensive experiments are now being made by the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe. A tank has been built by that company at its reworking plant at Summerville, Texas, where ties are being soaked with crude oil. These will be placed in the track together with others treated by various creosoting processes, and the comparative value of the treatments determined. Different localities have been chosen for the tests where the ties will be subjected to extreme conditions of weather and climate. The comparative cheapness of crude oil, together with the fact that the ties are merely to be soaked—a process attended by little expense—makes the present tests of considerable moment. Oil is one of the principal constituents in many of the preparations that are being used for this purpose, and though as yet undetermined it is not improbable that the crude oil of Texas will prove of value in this regard.

JUST ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

School books for the state and by the state, in extra cost and poor quality, is much like municipal ownership of public utilities, to which service it is close kin. Jobbery, unsatisfactory text and shoddy work are almost inevitable, as the experience of states which have adopted the system attests. The Lawrence Journal regretfully reflects that "the contract for making Kansas school books is one of the biggest snags in the state, and there will be a great rush to get in on the deal. It has been estimated that the profit on the books for the five years the contract is let will be \$339,000, and this is figuring only 20 per cent profit. The state has not nearly had the worth of its money so far in the matter of school books; the books themselves have some of them been so worthless that the best teachers refuse to use them, while the binding and the paper in some were utterly worthless. The contract for supplying the state with books will be let this year, and when it is, the matter should be looked after with more care. It is thought that a complete new series of books of all kinds will be adopted this year, and it is certain that in most instances worse ones cannot be chosen."

Old Turkey is funny. The other day the police of Constantinople arrested a lot of young men for playing football because the football looked like a bomb.

It develops that Great Britain is maintaining a camp on American soil near New Orleans. His best friends are trying to keep the news from Webster Davis.

Australia is indignant because Great Britain has executed two Australian officers in South Africa. From all accounts the Australian officers needed it.

An Albanian chief with 900 men has crossed over the Turkish border. And this is the last you will hear of that Albanian chief until you see his obituary.

Jim Hill gave his daughter for a wedding present \$250,000 in bonds. If any wolf comes to her door, she can feed him on cake and give him the dyspepsia.

Heard Watterson doesn't like the President of the United States or the President of Mexico. Possibly Switzerland's chief man might please him.

At its last election Chicago took an expression on the public ownership of railroads. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of public ownership.

A few of the general public know what the baseball war is about, but they are not envied by the people who don't know and don't care.

Major Law of New York, who has spent his life at teaching the police force in New York, and he finds it quite a job.

Mrs. Washington is to be the first woman to have her head on a postage stamp. Mrs. Nation will regard this as a snub.

Mr. Bailey, a very young man, and Mr. Depey, a very old one, seem to be capable of a like degree of silliness.

James J. Hill takes as good care of the sun-in-law business as Carnegie does of the library line.

The Republicans, to make sure of it, report Senator Jones' defeat at least once a day.

When the rich American girls do not marry noblemen they marry American boys.

The state party just organized at Lawrence is the Anti-Plan party.

A CHAPTER OF MYSTERIES.

Perhaps this is only a dream; others may call it a premonition; at any rate, it adds one more to the long list of incidents which indicate that wireless telegraphy is not the most mysterious method of communication.

At about 7 o'clock last Friday morning a collision occurred on the Chicago and Juliet electric road, half a mile south of 8th Street. In this collision Grant B. Hurley, conductor of one of the cars in the collision, was fatally injured. He died as a result of his injuries.

Grant Hurley lived with his young wife and two children in a small three-story frame house in the little village of Rockdale, a suburb of Juliet. John Ferguson, father of Mrs. Hurley, lived with them. On the day of the accident it also happened that Bert Magle, a cousin of the young man from Ohio, was a guest in the house.

Grant Hurley, the ill-fated conductor, got up at 4 o'clock on Friday morning to go to the city to take out his car, leaving all the other members of the family still in bed.

About 7 o'clock or a few minutes before 8 o'clock Mr. Magle arose and dressed himself. They went into the front room and sat down to wait for Mrs. Hurley, who had not yet begun to prepare breakfast.

At 7:15 o'clock, within a few minutes of the time of the fatal collision, Mrs. Hurley came running into the room in a state of great excitement. She had slipped on a strap over her night clothing and had not stopped even to complete her toilet.

"I've had a dreadful dream," she told her father. "I dreamed that you and all of us were standing around a coffin in this room, and that in the coffin were a member of the family. I had just stopped to see who it was when I waked up, all of a tremble. I'm terribly frightened. I'm sure something terrible has happened to Grant."

Mr. Ferguson told Grant Hurley and his father that he was not to be frightened. They took it for granted that it was merely a nightmare and rather laughed at her fears. But Mrs. Hurley was not reassured. She was excited and nervous during breakfast, and about 9 o'clock when a trolley car on the Park line, which runs by the Hurley house, went by she ran out and stopped it.

Not wishing to make herself the object of further ridicule, she did not tell the motorist, Lewis Kahler, her fears, but asked him some apparently innocent questions with the idea of finding out whether he knew anything in the way of an accident.

"When you saw Grant," she said, "did he say anything about my sending his lunch down to him this noon?"

As a matter of fact Kahler, the motorist, had heard all the news that the work car of which Hurley was conductor had been in a collision, but he knew none of it at that time. He was simply surprised when Mrs. Hurley asked him to deliver her lunch.

At the time he thought she must have heard of some rumor of the accident, for never before had she come out of the house to stop him on any pretext.

Not for some time afterward did the telephone announce that her husband had been hurt. Mrs. Hurley, however, was no apparent reason why Mrs. Hurley should have been alarmed in this manner on Friday morning. Her father and cousin had no feeling of alarm, but in some occult way, it is certain that she was made aware that her husband's life was in danger. It is especially to be remarked that Mrs. Hurley's dream and the fact of the accident almost exactly coincide.

On Saturday morning last at 11 o'clock a man went to a telephone in a business house on Market street and called for a number in the Menard building. When an answer came he called for a certain man.

"This is he," was the reply. Who is talking?"

"It's Henry Jones."

"Well," said the man at the other end of the wire, "this is one of the most remarkable coincidences I ever heard of. A moment ago I was sitting at my desk reading the morning paper. Suddenly, without the slightest reason in the world, so far as I know, your face came before me."

"I saw you plainly, and was thinking that this afternoon I would run in and call on you. Then the telephone bell rang. As a rule I send the boy to answer the phone, but again, for no reason which I know of, I went to the phone myself, and here you are."

What makes this coincidence the more remarkable is the fact that the two men live in the same building, and are, on the average, six or eight conversations with each other once in a month.

"The other afternoon," said an attorney, "I went to the telephone to call up my wife. I got the number and was a little surprised to hear her voice answer me, as her sitting room is on the second floor, while the phone is on the first floor."

"In that you, John," she asked, "I had just gone to the phone to call you up when your call came. I wanted to see you about that Danville matter."

"No," the Danville matter was exactly the thing I wanted to talk to her about, which made the coincidence seem a little bit stranger. I shouldn't think anything of it if it had happened only once, but as a matter of fact it has happened more than twenty times within my recollection. Therefore, I'm forced to think there is something queer about it."

Old Times in Tennessee.

(Arkansas Gazette.)

Probably few people know that the original name for the state of Tennessee was Franklin, or that in 1788 the salaries of the officers of the commonwealth were paid in pebbles, but the following is a correct copy of the law.

"It is enacted by the general assembly of the state of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted, by authority of the same, that from and after the first day of January, 1788, the salaries of the commonwealth be as follows, to-wit:

"His excellency, the governor, per annum, 20 deer skins.

"His honor, the chief justice, 500 deer skins.

"The secretary to his excellency the governor, 500 deer skins.

"Every clerk, 20 deer skins.

"Clerk of the house of commons, 20 deer skins.

"Members of the assembly, per diem, three racoon skins.

"Fifty cents for serving a warrant, one mink skin.

At that time the state of Franklin extended to the east bank of the Mississippi river and on the west bank was that great unknown forest region of Louisiana. It was then a "terra incognita," and the only route to the interior was by trading posts on the river banks. It was known as the district of Louisiana, and in 1788 was made the territory of Louisiana.

The state of Franklin, which became Tennessee in 1790, was almost as little known as the state of Louisiana. The new great city of Memphis was a mere trading post and was not laid out as a village until 1820.

Fifty years ago in these days a gambler, and much better distinguished for purposes of commerce and law. The gamblers were perhaps as happy and as well contented as the average citizen at the present time.

"Now children," said the new teacher, "the first thing is to organize the school."

"But we can't read," piped a new voice from the rear.

"Why not?" asked the teacher, in surprise.

"Can't," answered the voice. "We can't read or write."

A student in the memory of Martin Luther, the father of the reformation, was building industry in this country and the country of the reformation at that time. The building industry which built the new country is to be erected in Philadelphia.

"Say, pig," shouted Willie, "why do we call women the opposite sex?"

"I guess," replied the old man thoughtfully, "it's because they're contrary."

OUTLINES OF OKLAHOMA.

The spring term of the Northwestern Normal at Alva opens next Monday. This is the day that the Normal school begins to take up the Alva matter again.

It is said that Governor Ferguson likes to chop wood and is an expert with the ax.

Judge Hancock, of Perry, will probably be soon on the supreme bench of Oklahoma.

At Ponca City the Republicans won in three wards Tuesday and the Democrats in one.

Dennis Flynn contributed \$500 to the \$500 loan made by Guthrie citizens to Frank Green.

The fight between the Orlin and Choctaw towns, in Woods county, is still rattling along.

After a fearful struggle, Matt Brown was elected city marshal of Alva by a majority of 12.

The statehood advocates are going to pass their bill over the protests of Speaker Henderson all right.

The election at Blackwell was a close one. In a total vote of 60 the majorities ran from one to fourteen.

Two young gentlemen are touring Woods county with apparatus giving lectures on wireless telegraphy.

In the school board report from the house committee Oklahoma is referred to as "the young giant of territories."

The People's case now on trial at Oklahoma City is about as interesting as anything the world in that city ever went to hear.

The Oklahoma papers are publishing John H. Rafferty's write-up of the territory which appeared originally in the St. Louis Mirror.

A mighty wide Oklahoma politician says he has a hunch that the race for congress will finally narrow down to C. G. Jones and Dick Morgan.

Major T. C. Thoburn, of Peabody, Kansas, has given to the Oklahoma Historical society a copy of "Mars' Report of the Exploration of the Red River," a rare work.

It is said that in all \$500 was wagered on the city marshal fight at Alva, and when the result was known the winners put a little money in anvils, ultra-glycerine and such.

The Alva Courier has come to the conclusion that the race in politics is a grave necessity and that the way to cure its shortcomings is for all to become a part of the machine.

Porter country correspondence in the Tulsa Times: "Obedient earth soon to put aside her sombre livery, her grave colors, with its chilly breezes and biting frosts and again don her verdant vestments so joyously looked for, since the long expected rain has come, making glad the hearts of many."

Shawnee Sentinel: The tramp mission in Shawnee is not improving, in fact it seems to be getting worse. The tramp like the wild geese and other birds of passage, is migrating northward at this season and the tramp, unlike the wild geese, is not a highway but he stays on earth where his bare feet and headsets are available. When the airships put on a side door sleeper service and the man in the moon gets ready to furnish green cheese sandwiches to all comers the hobo will go "straight up," but until then the tender hearted brackie will have to stand for his transportation and the Shawnee housekeeper will have to rob Elmo to feed Willie.

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE.

The Mark Hanna boom for president has been almost entirely broken.

It is said that Cole's withdrawal will bring his support into the for Bailey.

Mrs. Nation has officially endorsed the horsewhipping administered Mayor Parker of Topeka.

Mort Although says that the withdrawal of Cole means the nomination of Bailey by acclamation.

Cole's withdrawal from the race for governor will tend to make that race shorter and sweeter yet.

President Roosevelt is said to have declared positively that no Kansas man will succeed Henry Clay Evans.

Henry Wagner, formerly of Salina, has been made internal revenue collector for Colorado and Wyoming.

Kansas has, with the exception of Texas, the largest permanent school fund in the United States—\$4,735,000.

The five-year school book contract for Kansas expires this year, and the school book men are looking for a new contract.

Words have a heap to do with it. After a Populist has been wet down, chawed up and swallowed at one gulp by the Democratic party, the Populist comes out as a "wet" and "chawed."

Commissioner Evans' friends laugh at the story that Senator Morton of Kansas forced Evans to resign. Well, Evans is going to get out all right.

The Topeka Capital says that Cole's withdrawal is supposed to carry with it the support of Kelly for state treasurer and Seth Wells for auditor by the Bailey forces.

Some one has moulded out the picturesque story that in the beginning of the world the first man and woman were made of mud and clay and that the first woman was made of mud and clay and that the first man was made of mud and clay.

The members of the First Methodist church of Hutchinson who are demanding to name their own minister ought to know of the great staying powers of a Methodist conference.

The Kansas City Journal says there is organizing in Kansas a movement to take Kansas away from Roosevelt in the national convention. If this is true, there is a cyclone coming. Kansas is for Roosevelt.

Next fall the Santa Fe will put on between Chicago and Los Angeles a train to be known as the "chili train." It will be composed of passengers, and the fare or it will be double the ordinary first class charge.

Leonard Blandin, an Atchison boy, is studying the violin in New York, and gets money to pay for his tuition by running money for pay for his tuition by running an orchestra in a hotel during dinner.

Twenty-eight members of the freshmen and sophomore classes of the State University have been suspended because of a class fight and the two classes, as a consequence, have resigned to quit the school in a body. The acting chancellor says that if anyone goes out on a sympathy strike he will be barred from the school for good.

The First Methodist church of Hutchinson while a certain minister. The conference refused to give the church the right to worship. It has such a record of sin that it is not fit to be a part of the Methodist church.

Lawrence Worrell: It is a mistake for people who know nothing about music to think that great singers are performers. Simply because it is beyond one's reach to know any it should be considered. What was worst in this country is to consider a singer a performer of the law. This means a good, new people who know good music would not pay high prices to hear a singer who is not a singer. We must get the more serious and not make ourselves ridiculous trying to pay what is beyond us.

Chicago News: "Notwithstanding all the newspaper talk about the removal of 1902, Joseph F. Benson of Kansas from the office of fourth assistant commissioner, there has been no such removal. Benson is such a change. Mr. Benson's unswerving and constant support for the removal of Benson from the office of fourth assistant commissioner has been a constant support for the removal of Benson from the office of fourth assistant commissioner."

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Boston Store

"WICHITA'S SHOPPING CENTER."

Spring Sale of Ladies' Wrappers Today and Tomorrow....



Today and tomorrow we give our annual "Spring Sale" of Ladies' Wrappers. Every Wrapper in the house will be specially priced for these two days selling. In our windows are displayed several of the different styles and qualities, though we've many more to show you. These are thoroughly made in the newest Wrapper styles; they come in light